

MAN

- Let her at least the vocal brags inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action.
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his
horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*
3. To govern; to make tractable.
They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* Reed. *Young.*
- Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll
warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
4. To wield; to move or use easily.
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *ma-*
naged. *Newton.*
5. To husband; to make the object of caution.
There is no more to *manage*! If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
- The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*
- Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his
protestant subjects in the country, he made over his prin-
cipality to France. *Addison on Italy.*
- To *MAN'AGE*. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.
Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryden.*
- MAN'AGE*. *v. a.* [*manège*, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
To him put
The *manage* of my fate. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
- For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare's*
Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, em-
brace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can
quit. *Bacon's Essays.*
- The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the
work actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from
that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direc-
tion of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of
the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*
- Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral
incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and
discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Use; instrumentality.
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped;
for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse.
In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*
- The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage*
and turn, doing the curveto. *Peachment.*
- MAN'AGEABLE*. *adj.* [from *manage*.]
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are,
that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage
may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to
bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trem-
bling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are
readily *manageable*. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Governable; tractable.
MAN'AGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *manageable*.]
1. Accommodation to easy use.
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less ex-
actness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MAN'AGEMENT. *n. f.* [*management*, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*
- An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure
more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, inso-
lent, and noisy *management*. *Locke on Education.*
- The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the
only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing.
He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics in the view of
being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*
- MAN'AGER*. *n. f.* [from *manage*.]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.
A skillful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but
ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any un-
derstanding. *South's Sermons.*

MAN

- The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes
the water into the town. *Addison.*
- An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and flame, and was a kind of screen. *Pepe.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband.
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *ma-*
nager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own mo-
tion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*
- The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the
prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that
the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*
- MAN'AGERY*. *n. f.* [*managery*, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; administration.
They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an
account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that
affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most
particular relation of it. *Clarendon, l. viii.*
2. Husbandry; frugality.
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well at-
tested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are
conferred gratis. *Deacy of Pity.*
3. Manner of using.
No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained
men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,
instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the
ready *managery* of their weapons. *Deacy of Pity.*
- MAN'ATION*. *n. f.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from
something else.
MAN'CHIE. *n. f.* [French.] A sleeve.
MAN'CHET. *n. f.* [*michel*, French. *Skinner.*] A small loaf of
fine bread.
Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet al-
monds.
I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a
cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. *Mere's Dial.*
- MAN'CHINE'EL*. *n. f.* [*manquilla*, Latin.]
The *manchineel* tree has male flowers, or katkins, which
are produced at remote distances from embryos, which be-
come round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a tough woody
nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the
West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak; its
wood, which is fawn out into planks, and brought to Eng-
land, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long,
and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in
cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of
a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun;
for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the
skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to fall
into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing
their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden
pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some
of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by
eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the
leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the
same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under
them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade;
yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*
- To *MAN'ICIPATE*. *v. a.* [*manicipio*, Latin.] To enslave; to
bind; to tie.
Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet
the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less
manicipated to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to va-
rious ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- MAN'ICIPATION*. *n. f.* [from *manicipate*.] Slavery; involuntary
obligation.
MAN'ICIPLE. *n. f.* [*maniceps*, Latin.] The steward of a com-
munity; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor
of a college.
Their *maniple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:
This finkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Bretton's Miller of Trompington.
- MANDAMUS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king,
so called from the initial word.
MANDARIN. *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
MANDATARY. *n. f.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mandat*, Latin.]
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative,
and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benedic-
tion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- MAN'DATE*. *n. f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]
1. Command.
Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *man-*
dates or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation
going before. *Hobbes, l. i.*
- The necessity of the times cast the power of the three
estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws,
whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howell's Vocal Foreg.*
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.
Who

MAN

- Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- This Moor,
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryd.*
- This dream all powerful Juno feuds, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear:
Haste, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*
- MANDATOR*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.
A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a mas-
ter and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- MANDATORY*. *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.
MANDIBLE. *n. f.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instru-
ment of mastication.
He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if
the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cra-
nium. *Cruvi's Museum.*
- MANDIBULAR*. *n. f.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to
the jaw.
MANDITION. *n. f.* [*mandigione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat.
Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Atif.*
- MANDREL*. *n. f.* [*mandrin*, French.]
Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff
into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be
turned; this *mandrel* is called a shank, or pin-*mandrel*: and
if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the
work to be fastened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a
round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.
- MAN'DRAKE*. *n. f.* [*mandragora*, Lat. *mandragore*, Fr.]
The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the
shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts;
the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which
are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this
plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The
reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up,
and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to at-
tempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the
violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*
- Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebra-
ted for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific
quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a nar-
cotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curls, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*
- Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*
- And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakespeare.*
- Give me of thy fons *mandrakes*,
Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Deime.*
- To *MAN'DUCATE*. *v. a.* [*manducare*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCATION. *n. f.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.
Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the
food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into
the stomach. *Quincy.*
- As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ,
it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and
therefore to must the food, and consequently it cannot be nat-
ural flesh. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*
- MANE*. *n. f.* [*mane*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on
the neck of horses, or other animals.
Dante was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the
horie, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- A currie comb, mane comb, and whip for a jade. *Tuffer.*
- The weak wauton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
- The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their
tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
- A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows.
For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*
- MAN'EATER*. *n. f.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropo-
phagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.
MAN'ED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.
MAN'ES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains
of man after death.
Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*
- MANFUL*. *adj.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring.
It had devour'd 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*
- MANFULLY*. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

MAN

- Artemesia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight 'at sea'
when Xerxes flood by as a coward. *Abbot.*
- I slew him *manfully* in fight. *Shakespeare.*
- Without false 'antage, or base treachery.
He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against,
and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual ene-
mies: he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall en-
joy peace here, and for ever. *Rap on Creation.*
- MAN'FULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.
MAN'GO'RN. *n. f.* [*mergen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of sev-
eral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.
- MAN'GANESE*. *n. f.* [*manganesia*, low Latin.]
Manganese is extremely well known by name, though the
glassmen use it for many different subtilances, that have the
same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is
properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort
is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Fell.*
- Manganese* is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*
- MANGE*. *n. f.* [*de manger*, French.] The itch or scab in
cattle.
The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*.
Benj. Franklin.
- Tell what criss does divine
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- MAN'GER*. *n. f.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in
which animals are fed with corn.
She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a
manger. *Luke ii. 7.*
- A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling
to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
- MAN'GINESS*. *n. f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with
the *mange*.
To *MAN'GLE*. *v. a.* [*mangler*, Dutch, to be wanting; *man-*
cus, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to
butcher.
Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shak.*
- Your dishonour
Mangled true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*
- Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herbs,
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The triple porter of the Sygrian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay yawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*
- What could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*
- It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read
or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find,
who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play
or a novel, where the least word out of the common road
disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*
- They have joined the most obdurate consonants without
one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that
most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those
manglings and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*
- Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense,
and curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
- MAN'GLER*. *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys
bunglingly.
Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tidd.*
- MAN'GO*. *n. f.* [*mangosha*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java,
brought to Europe pickled.
The fruit with the hulk, when very young, makes a good
preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*
- What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, potargos, champignons, cavares. *King.*
- MAN'GY*. *adj.* [from *man*.] Infected with the *mange*; scabby.
Away, thou issue of a *man*'s dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- MANHATER*. *n. f.* [*man and hater*.] Misanthrope; one that
hates mankind.
MAN'HOOD. *n. f.* [from *man*.]
1. Human nature.
In Seth was the church of God established; from whom
Christ descended, as touching his *manhood*. *Ruleigh.*
- Not therefore joins the son
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
2. Virility; not womanhood.
'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood.
Tetchy